

ROBBERS LOOT AND DYNAMITE N. P. LIMITED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 24.—Two bandits, heavily armed, held up the Northern Pacific's eastbound North Coast Limited train near Covington, twenty-five miles east of Seattle tonight, and after uncoupling the baggage and mail cars which they ran a short distance up the track, stole five pouches of registered mail which had just been received from the Orient and was being forwarded to New York.

The bandits used five charges of dynamite in an attempt to blow open the express safe, but reports received shortly before midnight said the safe had withstood the efforts of the explosive. Officials of the Northern Express company said the safe contained nothing but company reports being forwarded to St. Paul. After robbing the mail car and failing to blow open the express safe which they ran two miles up the track to within a mile of Ravensdale, where they abandoned the engine and escaped into the surrounding forest.

Four of the registered mail pouches were found on the floor of the engine cab. The pouches had been cut open and letters and packages rifled. Post-office officials tonight were unable to state the value of the loot.

The passengers were not molested, although they were badly frightened by the robbers who fired several shots to intimidate them after the train was stopped.

Two automobiles filled with deputy sheriffs left Seattle soon after the robbery and the small towns along the railroad were notified to join in the hunt for the men. Because of the nature of the country, which is a partly wooded district in the foothills of the Cascade mountains, it is feared that the men will be able to reach Seattle or Tacoma.

The North Coast Limited train left Seattle for Chicago at 7:10 o'clock tonight and was stopped by the robbers an hour and a half later, half an hour after it had turned eastward at Auburn and began the climb up the grade leading toward the crossing of the Cascade mountains.

Five heavy pouches of registered mail from the Orient were on the train and railroad officials believe the mail car and not the express car was the one attacked by the robbers.

The registered mail was received by the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, B. C., yesterday, and was transferred to Seattle today for forwarding to Chicago and New York. Postoffice officials said there were no money shipments in the domestic mail, but they did not know the contents of the foreign pouches, each of which weighed 75 pounds and may have contained packages of great value.

Officials of the Northern Express

JEFF: McLEMORE IS QUEER NAME OF THIS CONGRESSMAN



Jeff McLeMore

Jeff McLeMore—not Jefferson or even Jeff, but Jeff—is the congressman-at-large from Texas. He always uses the name. He explains that it is a boyhood fancy that he has clung to. In his autobiography in the Congressional Directory he says he was born "on a farm in Tennessee, on Friday, March 13, in a storm." He says further that he never received much schooling "because of his aversion to teachers." He has been a cowboy, prospector, and newspaper man in Mexico, Colorado and Texas. He is a Democrat and lives in Houston.

company said no money was in the express safe.

At 11 o'clock tonight the Northern Pacific had received no further report on the train which was stalled between Ravensdale and Covington.

Tramps Blamed for Job.

TACOMA, Feb. 24.—Tacoma police officers and railroad detectives tonight ridiculed the theory that the cutting of the airbrakes on a Great Northern freight train carrying some European war supplies today was due to a war plot, saying it was just the irresponsible work of some tramps.

Two men, John Ross and Sam Rusky, both of Austrian birth, are being held in the city jail for Northern Pacific officers to face a trespassing charge, it is said. Ross admitted kicking the airbrake in such a way that it came apart, but said it was done just to see how the brake worked. Rusky says he has no idea what he was arrested for and Ross maintains he never saw Rusky before.

Both men said they were entirely indifferent as to what happened to Austria and that they owed no loyalty of any kind to Austria now. Several other hoboes were on the train and made a getaway when a brakeman began pummeling Ross after the latter had kicked the airbrake in two.

Officials of the Northern Express

CURED FRUIT EXCHANGE FACES SUIT TO RECOVER \$38,137

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Suit was filed here today in the superior court against the California Cured Fruit Exchange by S. O. Walker, its cashier and secretary, to recover \$38,137. Walker also attached a large quantity of cured fruits warehoused at Sacramento.

The amount claimed by Walker, according to the complaint, includes six months back salary and interest on \$7,000 advanced by him through the exchange to various members of it.

The California Cured Fruit Exchange was described in the complaint as a co-operative concern embracing twenty-four cured fruit associations at Sacramento, Woodland, Visalia, Linden and other points between and including Fresno and Chico.

The object of the association was to do away with the middlemen's profits, Walker's attorney claimed that

Walker had financed the exchange from its inception three or four years ago, that whenever it needed funds to carry its members pending the sale of their fruits, he advanced it through the exchange.

Walker, he said, held a second mortgage for \$50,000 on valuable warehouse property in Berkeley owned by the exchange.

The attorney for the directors of the exchange said tonight that the filing of the suit had followed the rejection by the president of the company of a statement of its affairs prepared by Walker.

E. E. Ogden, president of the company, said that Walker's connection with the exchange had been severed; that the company could not fall in the legal sense because it had no capital stock, but that it could cut business at any time the members so decided. He refused to discuss Walker's suit.

ARMOUR GRANTS AN INCREASE TO IOWA STRIKERS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SIOUX CITY, Feb. 24.—Armour Packing house officials at a conference tonight consented to an advance of wages to its striking employees of an average of 1 1/2 cents an hour. This concession was said also to have the sanction of the Cudahy Company but none of its officials was present at the meeting.

Late tonight the proposition was put before a mass meeting of the striking employees, but it was rejected by them overwhelmingly.

R. C. Howe, general manager of the Armour company was not present at the gathering of officials but declared later that his company would make further concessions.

The first formal conference between strikers and officials of the Cudahy Packing company over wage increases demanded resulted in a deadlock today and the announcement from the officials that unless an agreement is reached by Monday the plants will be closed indefinitely.

M. R. Murphy, general manager of the Cudahy plants who arrived in Sioux City early today, made the announcement that it is the company's plan to close the Sioux City packing house unless a settlement is reached immediately and other officials of the company had described the wage demands of the men as out of reason.

A committee of twelve strikers went to the Cudahy office. Their demands were for a proportional increase for all employees of the hog killing department, on a basis of a raise of 3 1/2 cents an hour in the pay of common laborers. The men insisted they would hold out for this increase.

Mr. Murphy declared it had been the intention of the company to raise the pay of all employees from 3 to 7 percent May 1. The highest raise the company would stand, he said, so far as he knew, would be about one cent an hour for common laborers and proportionately on that basis for other employees.

A few employees of the Omaha packing plants were brought to Sioux City this morning to take the places of strikers. Most of them were from the Cudahy plant and are ex-workers.

Employees of the Cudahy plant, who it is said have refused to strike, shot last night on cots in the packing house. The strikers have placed pickets at all entrances to the Cudahy plant.

At the Armour plant, it was said by strikers, less than seventy-five men remained at work.

The full text of Yuan's emancipation proclamation charges Yuan Shi Kai with having contracted foreign debts aggregating \$200,000,000 (Mexican) without letting the public know anything about expenditures, with vicious appointments to high office and with the weakening of China's relations with foreign nations in such a manner that they are able to interfere in Chinese internal affairs. Yuan Shi Kai's crimes are described by the revolutionists as "high treason."

After proclaiming these misdeeds, the revolutionists declare their support of the republic, urge the limitation of the power of the central government by constitution in such manner that the provinces may be free to develop, and declare for a strengthening of China's foreign intercourse in such a way that she shall take standing among world powers.

The manifesto says: "During the first year of the republic the entire country was so eager for peace and progress that patriots sacrificed everything in order to assist Yuan. Was it because they were so attached to him that they had chosen so to act? Nay, it was because they wished—through him—to save the imperial country. Yet in spite of the sacred trust reposed in him, he has failed to do what is great and abiding during the past four years. For the purpose of seizing power and strengthening his position, he has increasingly played with political parties in his 'soft-handed' manner, crushed the national assembly, banished by mean methods those who were opposed to him, prostituted public opinion either by coercion or inducement, and employed and directed ignoble men whom he has encouraged with rewards and privileges."

"The day he was placed in his position of trust, he has contracted upwards of \$200,000,000 in foreign loans and yet not a single item of expenditure has been accounted for."

QUAKER OATS MAKES MONEY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The annual report of the Quaker Oats company, made public today, showed net profits of \$3,724,223, the largest in the corporation's history. In 1914 the net was \$2,367,251. Foreign sales are said to have accounted for much of the increase.

POLICE WATCH FRISCO TONGS FOR OUTBREAK

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The police have an extra detail in the Chinese quarters here tonight in anticipation of an outbreak between the Sney Ong and Sney Sing tong following the arrest today of Gin Him, a Sney Ong for the alleged murder of Henry Chaw Chong, a Sney Sing, during the recent shooting.

The accused murderer, the police said, was betrayed by a member of the Sney Sing tong, and retaliation was expected from the Sney Ongs.

The Hop Sing tong held its annual banquet in the Chinese quarter tonight and all of the passed off with no interruption, principally, the police said, because the Bing Kongs, who were to have banqueted last night but postponed it, have all gone into hiding.

A Truce Prevails

PORTLAND, Feb. 24.—Members of the Hop Sing and Bing Kong tongs abided strictly today by the terms of their secret truce, signed late yesterday and bulletined on the walls of Chinatown. Moi Chin Mon, representative of the Chinese peace society of San Francisco, busied himself arranging further conferences between representatives of the belligerent tongs, with the idea in view of perfecting a permanent peace as soon as possible.

A chief point of agreement to be overcome, he said today, was one held by the Hop Sing, who hold that the Bing Kongs had violated the ethics of tong warfare when Low Gun shot at a Jeung Wah on February 17 without first giving notice that peace was at an end. This, according to Moi, was an alleged offense which the Hop Sing were thus far indisposed to forgive.

He begins work at 5 o'clock in the morning and keeps at it all day, notwithstanding his 67 years, but, with all his application, he finds the day's work is never finished when night comes.

To say nothing of the responsibility of conducting the French military operations, he has to receive frequent visits from a considerable number of the 600 deputies and 200 senators; he has to attend meetings of the cabinet, participating in the deliberations of the French war council and of the allies' combined war councils; he is summoned before the war committee of the chamber and war committee of the senate two or three times a week to give information regarding the progress of the war, and he has to attend sessions of the chamber and senate on every occasion when military questions are discussed, and frequently to reply to one or two interpellations by members.

All that would be insufficient to exhaust Gallieni's energy, but he has in addition to reply either from the speaker's stand in the chamber or through the Journal Officiel to all sorts of questions posed in writing by the members of parliament. These questions occupy from a dozen pages upwards every day, covering the widest imaginable range of subjects. The minister of war, of course, does not personally conduct that correspondence, but since the reply engages his responsibility as minister, he must in each case know that the information is exact.

"You force me to follow a profession that is not mine," General Gallieni said in a recent debate from the speaker's stand of the chamber in a moment of pathetic despair. The profession to which he referred was that of debater and of general intelligence agent for the benefit of the deputies.

On a single day the minister of war was interrogated 119 times. The following specimens give an idea of the range of questions:

"How many buildings were requisitioned for use as hospitals before October 1st, 1915; how many have been requisitioned since October 1st, 1915; how many hotels were there among them?"

"If such and such a paragraph of such and such a section of such and such a chapter of such and such a law was applied in such a case; if so, why? If not, why not?"

"If it is true that in certain hospitals the patients of the same ward are allowed to take the air only twice a week and in squads of only six at a time, and why?"

"Why in some sections of the army do men sleep with their clothes on?"

Such cases have done more than anything else to call the attention of the public to the impositions that certain members of parliament make upon the minister's time. It has developed a decided current of opinion in favor of measures to put a stop to it. One proposition favored by the adjournment of the session by the president under the powers conferred upon him by the constitution of 1875.

On the other hand, the socialists and republican socialists have proposed the nomination of a permanent commission of 44 members with power to visit any part of the front and any military establishment or quarters behind the front.

TEN DEAD IN
BIG SNOWSTORM

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Ten lives were lost and extensive damage done by shipping as a result of yesterday's snowstorm which swept the British Isles. Nine men of the steamer Carlton were drowned when the vessel sank during the gale off Deal. In Birmingham, where eight inches of snow fell, a woman died in the streets as a result of the intense cold.

Reports from the provinces show snowfalls in various parts of England, varying from five to ten inches in depth. Only two inches fell in London and its suburbs, but traffic was greatly hampered because men were unable to clear the snow away. The need of men for the same purpose also was felt in the provinces.

RUMOR SENDS WHEAT DOWN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—A rumor, which is denied, but which while it was current on the Board of Trade near the close today, sent the price of wheat down seven cents, will be investigated by a committee of the board. It was stated tonight. The rumor was to the effect that the German ambassador had been handed his passports. It began circulating about fifteen minutes before the close, and denial of its truth came too late to check the decline. It is estimated roughly that bull leaders dumped 6,000,000 bushels overboard and forced other holders in this and outside markets to follow suit.

SHIRTMAKERS ON STRIKE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Thirty thousand members of the Shirt Makers, Boys' waist and trousers' unions in more than 200 establishments struck here today for higher wages, shorter hours and the abolishment by the manufacturers of the practice of subcontracting. Union officials declared that in some cases machine operators or sub-contractors, as they are called, employ as many as eight and ten workers and pay them whatever they please. In this way it was said the manufacturers evade the responsibility of fixing uniform wages and hours for all the workers.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

34 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

In the year ending December 31, 1915, the "Oldest Company in America."

**Paid Policyholders a total of
\$67,978,329.32**

This sum exceeded the total amount received directly from policyholders by \$8,723,036.35. During the year there was an increase in the amount of new insurance paid for, in total insurance in force, in assets, in reserves, in total income, an increase of over One Million and Half in total interest and rents, and an increase of nearly Two Million Dollars in the Company's contingency reserve, or free surplus. On the other hand, notwithstanding a full year of war, there was a material decrease in the mortality ratio (actual to expected) as compared with that of 1914.

Insurance in Force,	\$1,636,538,117.00
Admitted Assets	616,528,254.00
Net Policy Reserves,	503,227,820.00
Total Income,	88,251,707.66
Total Disbursements,	81,375,494.91

The amount of new insurance paid for during the year, including dividend addition, was \$148,176,711. If we include revivals and increase of policies in force, the total insurance paid was \$160,882,145.

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1915

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	\$ 21,579,165.32	Policy Reserves	\$502,227,820.00
Mortgage Loans	116,946,930.99	Supplementary Contract Reserves	4,000,441.00
Loans on Policies	21,918,198.57	Other Policy Liabilities	7,699,289.45
Bonds and Stocks	267,145,360.71	Premiums Interest and Rents	
Interest and Rents due and accrued	8,168,651.33	paid in advance	1,290,765.93
Premiums in course of collection	4,527,957.86	Miscellaneous Liabilities	579,937.88
Cash (\$11,148,143.36 at Int.)	11,597,163.76	Taxes, License Fees, etc., payable in 1916	690,699.17
Deposited to pay claims	411,425.62	Dividends payable in 1916	17,829,992.58
		Reserve for future Deferred Dividends	66,673,718.82
		Contingency Reserve	14,625,579.16
Total Admitted Assets	\$616,528,254.00	Total Liabilities	\$616,528,254.00

**J. H. COONS, Manager
For Arizona and New Mexico**

34 No. Central Ave.
Phoenix, Ariz.

Cor. Gold and 2nd St.,
Albuquerque, N. M.

GENERAL GALLIENI'S GREAT VIGOR AND ENERGY PUT TO SEVERE STRAIN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PARIS, Feb. 24.—General Gallieni's great vigor and energy are being put to a severe strain in the war office. He begins work at 5 o'clock in the morning and keeps at it all day, notwithstanding his 67 years, but, with all his application, he finds the day's work is never finished when night comes.

To say nothing of the responsibility of conducting the French military operations, he has to receive frequent visits from a considerable number of the 600 deputies and 200 senators; he has to attend meetings of the cabinet, participating in the deliberations of the French war council and of the allies' combined war councils; he is summoned before the war committee of the chamber and war committee of the senate two or three times a week to give information regarding the progress of the war, and he has to attend sessions of the chamber and senate on every occasion when military questions are discussed, and frequently to reply to one or two interpellations by members.

All that would be insufficient to exhaust Gallieni's energy, but he has in addition to reply either from the speaker's stand in the chamber or through the Journal Officiel to all sorts of questions posed in writing by the members of parliament. These questions occupy from a dozen pages upwards every day, covering the widest imaginable range of subjects. The minister of war, of course, does not personally conduct that correspondence, but since the reply engages his responsibility as minister, he must in each case know that the information is exact.

"You force me to follow a profession that is not mine," General Gallieni said in a recent debate from the speaker's stand of the chamber in a moment of pathetic despair. The profession to which he referred was that of debater and of general intelligence agent for the benefit of the deputies.

On a single day the minister of war was interrogated 119 times. The following specimens give an idea of the range of questions:

"How many buildings were requisitioned for use as hospitals before October 1st, 1915; how many have been requisitioned since October 1st, 1915; how many hotels were there among them?"

"If such and such a paragraph of such and such a section of such and such a chapter of such and such a law was applied in such a case; if so, why? If not, why not?"

"If it is true that in certain hospitals the patients of the same ward are allowed to take the air only twice a week and in squads of only six at a time, and why?"

"Why in some sections of the army do men sleep with their clothes on?"

Such cases have done more than anything else to call the attention of the public to the impositions that certain members of parliament make upon the minister's time. It has developed a decided current of opinion in favor of measures to put a stop to it. One proposition favored by the adjournment of the session by the president under the powers conferred upon him by the constitution of 1875.

On the other hand, the socialists and republican socialists have proposed the nomination of a permanent commission of 44 members with power to visit any part of the front and any military establishment or quarters behind the front.

Cottolene

"The Natural Shortening"

**A recipe for delicious
fried potatoes**

The use of Cottolene for frying potatoes always brings the most gratifying results.

It adds a delicious flavor and gives the brown crispness that makes fried potatoes appetizing as well as wholesome.

Cottolene is especially good for frying vegetables of all kinds. It is a real aid to digestion.

Use Cottolene when you fry chicken, fish or vegetables in crumbs or batter; you will be delighted with the excellent results.

Order a regular supply of Cottolene from your grocer. It is put up in pails of convenient sizes.

Write our General Offices, Chicago, for a copy of our real cook book, "HOME HELPS."

Fried potatoes

Cut pared potatoes in thin slices, straws or dice. Soak in cold water; drain and dry on napkin and cook, a few at a time in basket in deep, hot Cottolene. Drain and season with salt.

"Cottolene makes good cooking better"

